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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

S-E-C-R-E-T

25X1

COUNTRY Poland

REPORT

SUBJECT 1. Electrical Equipment Factories
2. Wire Drawing Mill in Gliwice
3. Power Plants

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

a. Factory for Repair of Electrical Equipment in Gliwice (Gleiwitz).

b. Factory for Production of Synthetic Fibers and Insulation Materials in Gliwice.

c. A wire-drawing mill in Gliwice. The location of the mill, which is reported to manufacture wire and wire products such as wire netting, is shown on a sketch. No further information is given on this installation.

d. Zygmunt Foundry in Bytom (Beuthen).

e. Electrical Equipment Factory, M-3, in Lodz.

f. Electrical Equipment Factory in Bielsko-Biala.

g. Electrical Equipment Factory in Zychlin near Lodz.

h. Electrical Equipment Factory, M-10, in Mikolow.

i. Zabrze, Miechowice, Chorzow, Jaworzno I and II, and Wiktoria-Walbrzych Power Stations.

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(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)

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1. Factory for Repair of Electrical Equipment (Zaklad Napraw Maszyn Elektrycznych)

a. This factory was located in Gliwice (Gleiwitz), Ul. Jana Sliwki 87. It was the Siemens Schukert Werke before the war. It has the following history from 1948:

1) It was called factory M-8 in 1948; the name was changed to factory M-53 in 1950, and then changed to M-8 again.

2) Until 1953 the factory was located in the area numbered 2 on the enclosed sketch. The factory was then divided into two parts, and the repair section moved to new buildings in the area across the street. At that time the name was changed to M-6 (Zaklad Napraw Maszyn Elektrycznych - Factory for Repair of Electrical Equipment).

b. The factory employs 470 persons. Small repair jobs take place in the workshops, while the big repair jobs are done on the spot by teams sent out from the factory.

c. As of the date of this report, the manager of factory M-6 was engineer (fnu) TYBLEWSKI.
Chief engineer: Engineer (fnu) ZAGORZYCKI.
Chief engineer in the laboratory: Engineer Bernard BALISZ, an engineer from before the war from Lwow. He was an excellent specialist. Usually checked all major jobs.
Assistant to Balisz: Engineer (fnu) CAILUN, chief of the transformer section.

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Assistant to Balisz: Engineer (fnu) GROMNIAK, chief of the generator section.
Chief of the electrical motor section: Name not known.
Chief of calculations on transformers: Engineer (fnu) WIECZOREK.
Calculations on generators: Engineer (fnu) MAJCHEREK. 25X1

d. Until 1953 the manager of this factory was (fnu) KULBINIER

e. The factory had the following departments:

Transformer department.
Generator department.
Electrical motor department.
Metal works department (slusarnia).
Forge department.
Coils department.

2. Factory for Production of Synthetic Fibers and Insulation Materials, Gliwice (Zaklady Tworzyw Sztucznych i Materialow Isolacyjnych-Gliwice)

a. Until 1953 this factory was part of the factory for repair of electrical equipment. When this factory moved to the area marked 3 on the enclosed sketch, the auxiliary production was changed into an independent unit under the name of the Factory for Production of Synthetic Fibers and Insulation Materials.

b. The factory employs not less than 1,000 persons, mostly women. The production is completely mechanized, and the machinery and equipment is modern. The factory manufactures bakelite plates of good quality, insulation materials, insulating tape, insulating coating, and insulating materials of mica. Among other things, the factory manufactures "mikafolia" (mica on paper) and micanite (mica on shellac).

3. Wire-Drawing Mill

There was a wire-drawing mill in the area numbered 1 on the enclosed sketch. The mill manufactured wire and wire products such as wire netting.

4. Production of Parts for Machineguns in Huta Zygmunt (1951)

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The work was done in two shifts, one from 9 p.m. to 5 a.m. and another in the daytime.

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5. Production of Electrical Equipment in Poland

a. Lodz: Factory M-3 in Lodz manufactured transformers and electric motors.

b. Bielsko-Biala: The factory located there manufactured electric motors, including those for washing machines.

c. Zychlin near Lodz: This is the largest factory in Poland that manufactures transformers. The factory was usually known as Elektro-Budowa.

d. Mikolow Factory M-10: The factory called M-10 in Mikolow produced transformers up to 1,000 kilowatts.

6. Power Stations

a. Zabrze

The power station has four generators of 55 megawatt. Although it was built before 1945 and is considered a modern station, the walls in the building have cracked in several places and are threatening to fall down. No extra power has been installed in this station since 1951, and it is not likely that this will happen either because of the bad condition of the buildings. The power station gets coal from the Zabrze Wschodnie mine.

b. Miechowice Power Station

This is a new power station located 5-6 kilometers outside Zabrze. It has two generators of 55 megawatts, constructed by Brown Boveri, and two generators of 50 megawatts, constructed by Skoda. A new sub-station was being built next to the power station. Most of the equipment that had been added recently engineers have visited the station to give technical advice. It is the general opinion at the station that one of the induction coils at this station was taken by the Soviets from Germany and later given to the Polish government. The power station gets coal from the Miechowice mine. 25X1

c. Chorzow Power Station

This is the largest power station in Poland with installed capacity of 260 megawatts. 25X1 the station worked effectively, and unlike other power stations, there were no difficulties. The power station is so located that there is no room for big-scale expansion.

d. Jaworzno I and II Power Stations

This power station was built with Soviet assistance. The station has an installed capacity of over 200 megawatts and there are considerable possibilities for expansion. When the equipment arrived from USSR, it was in a very dilapidated state, so much so that even the turbine blades were rusty.

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e. Victoria-Walbrzych Power Station

This power station has an installed capacity of approximately 200 megawatts. It definitely supplies Czechoslovakia with power; and possibly also Hungary [redacted] an electrical technician, thought that this must be difficult because of the distance.

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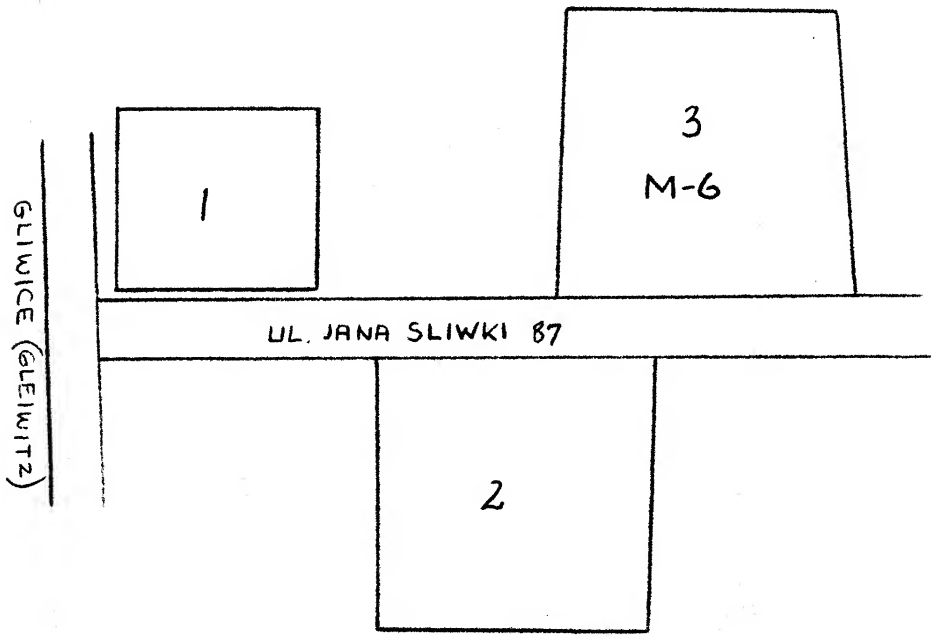

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